Western Carolinian.

[illegible] ... Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1829.

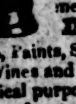
[VOL. X.....NO. 470.

TERMS......At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, [illegible] &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. [illegible] to be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

AUSTIN & BURNS



ARE now receiving, at the *Salisbury Medical and Drug Store*, an extensive and well selected assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES;

Also, Paints, Stationary, Perfumery, and the best of Wines and Liquors;---selected expressly for medical purposes; all of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

☞ Particulars hereafter.

May 11th, 1829. 66tf

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.

March 30th, 1829. 60tf

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

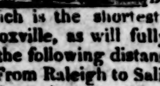
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

Newland's Stage Line,



IS still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Ashville,	60
From thence to Warm Springs,	33
From thence to Newport,	25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other,	318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Ashville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Ashville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for *cash*; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made *Sulkey*. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1*st April*, 1828. 09

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of June. The exercises will be resumed on Thursday the 16th of July. WM. J. BINGHAM, *Principal*.

May 26th, 1829. 3t71

GOLD MINES OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The last number of Silliman's Journal, just published, presents us with an interesting article, by Professor *Mitchell*, on the gold region of North Carolina, with a geological map, showing the principal mines yet discovered. The existence of this metal in the alluvial deposits of North Carolina, has long been known to the public, but until within the last three or four years nothing satisfactory has been known as to its habitudes with the rock formations of the country, from which it is supposed to have been derived. The zeal of our naturalists for the last few years has been laudably devoted to the examination of the region in question, and we now have the observations of at least three individuals on the subject, published in the American Journal of Science. In some particulars, this article differs from those preceding it: its chief excellence is in drawing conclusions warranted only by the writer's own personal researches; and one of its leading objects is the correction of some false conclusions in the statements of his predecessors, Professor Olmstead and Mr. Rothe, a mineralogist from Germany.

On referring to the papers of these gentlemen we find that the former did not discover the gold in its original geological situation, but only in masses scattered thro' a deposit of sand gravel, &c. which he calls a diluvial formation. He was led to regard this as diluvial, from finding the masses of gold very much water worn, and the gravel, &c. in some places highly impregnated with gold dust, which he supposed to have been separated from these masses by diluvial action. He thus supposed the gravel with its precious contents to have been brought from a distance by the agency of the deluge, which from the evidence afforded by other phœnomena, is supposed to have overwhelmed this continent in former ages, carrying with it the spoils of the land.

We have proofs enough of this catastrophe in various parts of the country; but Professor Mitchell informs us that the debris of the gold region of North Carolina, presents no diluvial origin, and that the deposits of sand gravel which contain the gold, are of common occurrence in that particular quarter, and have been derived solely from the disintegration, or wearing away of the rocks which they cover to a greater or less depth.

He thus supposes that the gold *has not* materially changed its original situation, but that, by the decaying of the rock, it has simply fallen out, and now lies nearly in the same spot where it was first deposited in contact with its rocky matrix. Thus denying the opinion of Professor Olmstead, that the deposits are diluvial, he at once refers us to causes which are still in active operation, and with which we are familiar; causes whose effects we are every day witnessing, and to which the very soil that nourishes the vegetable kingdom, owes its existence. He also denies the opinion of Mr. Rothe, who supposed that the gold had been thrown into the low lands of the region by an impetuous inundation of the waters from the Blue Ridge, which had torn up the auriferous veins and scattered their treasures over the country. But the principal error of Mr. Rothe, seems to have been in stating the character of the rock, in which gold was first discovered, and to which he applied the title of secondary greenstone and greenstone slate. This, according to Professor Mitchell, is an extensive formation of transition clay slate, embracing the auriferous region of North Carolina, and extending to a great distance through the state, in a northeast and south west direction. And with this opinion, that of Professor Olmstead would seem to accord, although the latter is not very particular in applying the epithet *transition*. Rocks of a doubtful character, are sometimes mistaken by geological observers; but we should hardly have supposed it possible, that a German mineralogist, educated in the very birth place of the science, could mistake for secondary greenstone, a rock, which, in its geological characters, in all its structure and its composition, is so widely different. Mr. Rothe, however, is otherwise accurate in his statements, and his observations are of a more practical character, (for it seems he was a miner also,) describing the mines and the circumstances under which the gold occurs. From the observations of Mr. Rothe and Professor Mitchell, it appears that the gold occurs in immediate connection with veins of quartz which traverse the slate formation in various directions, and are sometimes laid bare by the decomposition of the rock. It is also sometimes accompanied by a kind of conglomerate, resembling the Roxbury fragmentary rock, which is commonly known by the name of pudding-stone. Professor Mitchell's map represents no less than ten different mines of this precious metal; most of which, are not connected immediately with the rock, but are openings in the overlaying stratum of gravel and soil. The principal locality, and which, at the time it was first visited by Mr. Rothe, had become extremely interesting from the rich specimens it had afforded, is called Barringer's mine. It is the first spot in the country, at which this metal has been found in a regular vein; and we are told, that gold to the amount of several thousand dollars, was obtained there in a very few days. [Few months.]

The veins of quartz, forming the peculiar matrix of the gold, present in a few instances, other interesting metallic substances: The gold is sometimes beautifully interspersed with crystallizations of quartz, of iron, and of copper pyrites. Specimens of it are becoming common throughout the country; scarcely a cabinet can be found that is not enriched by it; and if a proper spirit is manifested for exploring this hidden treasure, it must unquestionably become a source of great wealth to those who may engage in the enterprise, as we have every reason to suppose that it exists plentifully in the region, the geology of which Professor Mitchell has so ably described.

Boston Gazette.

ON BANKS and BANKING.

The following shrewd and sensible remarks appeared in the New York papers several weeks since. We copy them from the New York Evening Post, the Editor of which observes, that if the writer were known, it would insure to the production attention and respect:

To correct the evils of the present banking system, and to establish one upon sound principles, it is believed would be a task of no great difficulty, if all those who have to pass their opinion on the subject understood the true principles of currency. These, it is believed, are no where better explained than in a pamphlet written by Henry Drummond in 1826, which went through four editions in England in the space of a few months, and from which the following elementary propositions illustrative of the principles of currency are taken, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to the particular attention of the members of the present legislature.

1. Trade is the exchange of one commodity for another.

2. The *intrinsic* value of a commodity is the quantum of skill and labour required for its production; the *marketable* value is as the supply and demand.

3. As simple barter is inconvenient, a common representative of all commodities has been chosen to facilitate exchange.

4. This common representative is precious metal.

5. Precious metal is less liable to waste than most things: it is also little likely to be suddenly increased or diminished in any considerable quantity: it is therefore the best representative that can be found.

6. Being the representative, it is consequently the standard measure of the values of the represented commodities; and if it could be as fixed a measure of value as a foot rule is of space, it would be so much the better: it is only the best which can be found.

7. Coining is the State's warranty of the metal's purity.

8. All commodities are said to be dear or cheap as they require more or less of this representative to be given for them: which expressions can have no meaning but in reference to the standard (6) by which the commodities are measured. As precious metal is the standard by which all other commodities are measured, to say that is dear or cheap is a contradiction in terms.

9. If there be a smaller quantity of metal in a country at one period than at a prior one, the price of other commodities (their quantities and intrinsic value remaining the same) is said to have fallen: that is, a smaller quantity of metal must represent the same quantity of commodities, and *vice versa*.

10. A country must always contain that quantity of metal which is necessary for its trade: for if the quantity of metal in it were so *small* that commodities had greatly *fallen* in price, they would be sent out of the country to be exchanged for metal to be brought back. If the quantity of metal in it were so *great* that commodities had greatly *risen* in price, the metal would be exported rather than the commodities, and foreign commodities brought back instead.

11. Thus a country must keep that quantity of metal which is necessary to facilitate its barter, and no more.

12. As trading by means of precious metal is more convenient than simple barter, (3, 4) so paper is more convenient than metal; but paper is deficient in all the other qualities that metal possesses. It is very liable to waste. 2ndly, it may be suddenly increased or diminished in any quantity: it wants therefore all the necessary qualifications which ought to constitute a standard. (6.)

13. Paper then is an equivalent for precious metal only inasmuch as it is convertible into it at the will of the holder. Paper being the representative of a representative.

14. The coined metal or paper used in the internal trade of a country as its representative, is called the currency of that country.

15. A given portion of paper is said to be worth so much metal, not according to its intrinsic nor to its marketable value, (2) but because it is convertible into that quantity of metal which it professes to be.

16. It has been shown that the necessary quantity of metal is preserved in a country by its free import and export; if paper be substituted for metal, besides the other defects mentioned, this is superadded, viz: that it cannot be exported, because it is useless every where but in the country in which it was first issued; the same methods therefore which regulate the due quantity of metal in a country cannot regulate the due quantity of paper.

17. If the currency of a country be composed partly of metal and partly of paper, and if from too great a quantity of metal being imported and coined, or too great a quantity of paper issued, the currency becomes redundant, as the paper cannot be exported to rectify it (16) the metal will, (10) and if the paper be convertible into metal, as much will be so converted and the metal exported as will reduce the quantity of currency to the same amount as if there had been no paper at all.

18. As long, therefore, as the paper currency be convertible into a metallic one, the joint quantity of the two will never be greater nor less than it would be if there were no paper at all, and therefore the paper will be as efficient a representative as the metal.

19. The relative quantities of the two at any given period will vary from any other given period according to the convenience of traders, and are immaterial as the joint quality is the essential circumstance.

20. If the paper be not convertible, if the quantity of currency become redundant, and if the redundancy be greater than the export of metal can correct, (10. 16) the remaining paper currency will be depreciated, i. e. will not be worth so much as it professes to be, (15) and the prices of all other commodities will rise. (9.)

21. It has been shown, that the smaller the quantity is in a country at one given time, the lower must be the prices of all other commodities at that time, and that if the metallic part of that currency be exported, it is because there is a redundancy of currency. If this redundancy were to be relieved by any other means, the same effect would be produced as if the metal were exported.

22. It has been shown also, that as soon as the redundancy is reduced, no farther export can take place; consequently, if the redundancy were relieved by any other means, no export at all would take place.

23. As the metal is exported because the joint currency is in excess, (17) and as if this excess be removed by any other means the metallic part would not be exported, (22) were a sufficient part of the paper withdrawn from circulation, no export of metal would take place.

24. It follows, therefore, that whenever there is no metal in circulation, it is because the paper is in excess, and that no measure can be effectual to make metal return to a country from whence it has disappeared, but the withdrawing part of its paper currency from circulation, and making the remainder convertible into metal, ad libitum.

If the foregoing propositions are true, it will be found that the laws of commerce are a better regulator of bank note circulation than the laws of the State. If the laws of the state provide a sufficient security for the payment of the notes that are issued, the laws of commerce will effectually *regulate their amount*, as no degree of security or confidence, even if the city of New York was pledged, would enable the banks to keep more notes in circulation for any considerable time than the amount of *currency* required for the time being, (unless, indeed, by increasing the price of commodities, the *amount required* should be proportionally increased.) Therefore any extension of loans by the banks, either of credit or capital, which should enhance the exchangeable value of commodities (that is, the value which the relation between supply, and demand for consumption creates,) beyond what it would be, if there were no banks, must necessarily disturb the regular operations of trade. If this be so, would not a great monied capital employed in the daily business of bankers, with the aid of their credit, have a tendency to produce this effect? and if it would, does it not follow that the money capital of the country could be more usefully appropriated in *permanent* loans to aid *production*—and bank credit, to be based upon the securities given for such loans, employed merely as a medium to make exchanges of commodities *produced*; and strictly limited to the sum necessary for that purpose? In that case would it not be such a disposition, of both money and credit, as would best conduce to a needful and regular supply of both? What then can be the objection to the establishment of a banking system upon this principle? Limit the amount of bank notes to be issued to the amount of securities to be pledged, a restraint easily to be imposed, by requiring all bank notes to be stamped and by delivering stamps only for the amount of security given. The available funds of them will then consist of deposits, and the bills receivable which he may have received in exchange for his notes. If the payment of these is required at maturity, his payment will come in as fast as his issues go out. The *maximum and minimum* of the circulation would be ascertained, if commissioners chosen by the banks, as suggested in the Governor's message, were empowered to require a monthly return of the notes in circulation, and who by watching the course of exchange would always be able seasonably to indicate to the banks, the expediency of contracting their issues, before the more tardy notice would be given them by an unlooked for return of their notes.

There is nothing new in this principle of banking. The entire capital of the banks of England has always been loaned to the government in all the stages of its existence. Its whole operations have been carried on by funds derived from deposits and circulation: and the stupendous power it has exercised over the exchanges of the commercial world are known to every body

EXPERIENCE.

LATEST NEWS FROM POMPEII.

Munich, March 20.—Our last accounts from Rome of the 12th March, inform us that his majesty the king of Bavaria, had returned to that city. On the 27th of February his majesty and suite visited Herculaneum and Pompeii, to view the new discoveries. As the frescoes are now suffered to remain upon the walls, and several pieces of furniture are left in the places where they served their former owners, one appears to be in the midst of the ancients. A bath, which has been lately excavated was particularly remarkable; the decorations of the walls, which are very fine, are in perfect preservation; and the bronze seats remain in the places where they were used by the inhabitants of Pompeii *one thousand eight hundred* years ago. In honor of his majesty, the workmen were directed to continue their researches in a house, the excavation of which was already begun. The result was very fortunate. It seems that they came to a glass shop—for they found in one spot above 500 glass vessels of the most various descriptions. Near the spot were several bronze vessels and many glass beads probably part of a necklace. The king of Naples made a present to the King of Bavaria of all that was found on this occasion. The newly discovered paintings are far superior to those previously found, and prove that painting among the ancients was not below the other arts. The fresco paintings on the walls of a very pretty house, representing Ganymede carried off by the eagle, and Bacchantes, are not unworthy of a Julio Romano or Giovanni di Udine. Others, with architecture, entirely refute the notion which some persons entertain, that the ancients were ignorant of perspective; for the perspective drawing of the buildings is perfect. In a house at Herculaneum, which has been but just opened, a very large stock of all kinds of fruit was discovered, which are indeed carbonised, but in other respects well preserved and very interesting. His majesty has received a complete collection of the several kinds.

Lit. Gaz.

WHEAT.

Extract of a letter dated Richmond, May 9, 1829.

MR. SKINNER; *Sir*,—The New York white flint wheat is rapidly coming into favour; it is a very late wheat---branches more than any that I am acquainted with, requires early seeding, from the 20th September to the 10th October---my fourth experiment is now on the ground, and is as fine as could be desired.

Yours, &c. JOHN ALLAN.

P. S. Gen. J. H. Cocke, has changed his opinion of its character. He requested to be supplied with twenty bushels of my last crop for seed---it was less injured by the unusual warm winter of 1827-28, than any of the earlier wheat.

ITEMS.

We see it stated in a Pennsylvania paper that Gov. Shulz has appointed Henry Baldwin of Pittsburg, Attorney General, in the room of Mr. Ellmaker.

Ogden Hoffman, Esq. has been elected District Attorney for the city and county of New York, in the room of Hugh Maxwell, resigned.

A London paper states that Lord Cochrane is to be restored to his rank as Captain in the Navy, upon express condition that he does not again enter Foreign service; and it is added, that Sir Robert Wilson is also to be restored to his rank of Major-General in the army.

Glass Teeth.---The proprietors of a Belgian Journal have offered a reward of 100 florins to any person who will make known a composition used in Austria, or an equivalent one, against decayed teeth. This composition when in a phial resembles glass in fusion, but when poured into the cavities of the carious teeth, assumes the hardness and permanency of glass.

Professor Brugnatelli, of Parma, has, according to the Italian Journals, discovered an effectual remedy against hydrophobia. It consists in the internal use and external application of water diluted with oxygenated saline acid, wherewith the wounds by the bite of a mad animal are to be washed. This remedy is said to be efficient, even if applied several days after the bite has been inflicted, and a great number have been cured by it.

We understand, says the Richmond Compiler, that the *Constellation* frigate is fitting out at Norfolk, for the purpose of carrying Mr. McLane to England and Mr. Rives to France. It is expected that she will sail about the 1st of July.

At a recent trial at York, England, Mr. Justice Baily took occasion to remark, that by a recent act of Parliament, a publican convicted of being *drunk*, was thereby rendered incapable of being licensed for a public house for three years.

A man in Plymouth, Massachusetts, lately obtained five dollars damages from another for slander, the defendant having accused him of forgery, and at the same term of the court, the slanderer obtained four hundred dollars of the slandered for an assault.

The seat of government of Louisiana is to be hereafter at Donaldsonville. The public offices are to be removed this month, and the Legislature is to meet there for the next session.

A gentleman who resides at Kingsclere, Hampshire, England, recently had in his stock, a cow which produced twenty one calves, three hundred hhds. of milk, and four tons of butter, the value of which might be fairly estimated at £500. When killed, the fat of this wonderful cow weighed more than the lean and bones altogether.

At Exeter (Eng.) Assizes an action was brought in which the actual sum sought to be recovered turned out to be only *three farthings!* On this important case two sergeants and three barristers were employed; and after all the question was left undecided, as a juror was withdrawn.

The use of Turkey Red in Calico printing has been successfully introduced to use at Lowell, Mass. The French have long had an advantage over the English in the employment of this color.

A London paper mentions that a professor of theology in Denmark, 'has recommended to his pupils the study of the *Waverly Novels*, as the surest way of attaining that knowledge of mankind which is so indispensable to ministers of the gospel.'

Walter Folger, of Nantucket, extensively known as a man of deep research in science, has recently constructed a set of tables for determining the place of the *Encke comet* at any period within the compass of a thousand years.

The last from Sir J. Yorke (the old Sailor.)—Just before the House of Commons divided on the Roman Catholic Bill, he addressed the House, and thus concluded; 'Sir, I propose that this debate be now concluded, with a parliamentary toast, which is, '*May the sister kingdoms be now united, and ever after live together like two brothers?*' (Immense laughter and cheers.)

The duties on the cargo of the ship Parthian, recently arrived in Boston, from Canton, are estimated at $100,000.

At one of the Assize Courts, in England, there appeared on the first day 80 counsel. This was a large batch of wisdom.

It is believed that the next legislature of Massachusetts will consist of 700 members. Of course they have no hopes of passing any laws. *Noah.*

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes, of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branches in Baltimore and Washington, are in circulation; they are well executed, the engraving is good, and the paper is very good. They are most defective in the handwriting of the signers. *Balt. Gaz.*

Cornelius P. Van Ness, late governor of Vermont, is appointed minister to Spain.

The affair at Port Mahon.—We lately published an account of some affrays at Port Mahon, between a number of the crew of the U. S. ship Java, and several French sailors, where a French lieutenant and an American sailor were killed. Capt. Downes, commander of the Java, has written a statement of the matter, to Mr. Brown, our minister at Paris, from which it appears that the aggression was on the part of the French, and that the Americans were not to blame. *Alb. Gaz.*

Capt John Gantt, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, has been tried by a Court Martial held at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, for "knowingly signing false certificates in relation to his pay," and found guilty. The Court sentenced him to be dismissed the service, but recommended him at the same time, to mercy. The President of the United States has refused to extend mercy to him.

It is stated in some of the papers that the Duke of Wellington intends, in the course of the present Session of Parliament, to bring forward what is termed the West India Question, with a view to the abolition of all Slavery throughout the British Dominions!

Georgia.—It is now said that Governor Forsyth will run without opposition for the next Governor of Georgia. Mr. Gilmer, it is said, will be returned to the U States' Senate, in the place of Mr. Berrian.

We have been informed from Washington, that Mr. Adams justifies the impudent frauds of Dr. Watkins, on the ground of precedent and former practise. What are we coming to? *Noah.*

The old Leven.—A coalition paper in Massachusetts comes out, and advises a separation of the tariff and anti-tariff states. It is too late in the day. Uncle Sam and his wife have trotted hand in hand together since '76! They will stick together the rest of the journey. *ibid.*

The ruling passion.—General La Fayette has requested the Selectmen of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to send him a hogshead of earth, from the battle ground on Bunker Hill, which is to be placed over his body after his decease, and it is now ready to be shipped, accompanied by a certificate of the three oldest soldiers in that town. The earth to be sent, is taken from the spot where the brave *Warren* fell, and the earth which drank his blood, will surround the body of the "Nation's Guest."

Indian Relics.—We are informed by an intelligent gentleman, that in digging for Gold recently, in the county of Burke, a crucible was found in a mine, some distance below the surface, which bore evident marks of having been much used. It is believed, that the Aborigines were aware of the existence of the gold formations, and doubtless the crucible found, had been put in requisition by them for the purpose of fluxing the precious metal. This belief is strengthened by the fact, that in the same place whence the crucible was taken, a soapstone slab was found, with excavations of various sizes, which had probably been used in moulding ornaments, to decorate the ears and noses of the Indians, from the gold which had been previously melted in the crucible. *Ral. Reg.*

HARD LAW.

The Supreme Court of the U. States, have come to the following decision, on the law of Patents, in the case of Pennock & Setters *vs.* Adam Dialogue;

'It is admitted that the subject is not wholly free from difficulties, but upon mature deliberation, we are all of opinion, that the true construction of the act is, that the first inventor cannot acquire a good title to a patent, if he suffers the thing invented to go into public use, before he makes application for a patent. His voluntary act, or acquiescence in the public sale or use, is an abandonment of his right, or rather creates a disability to comply with the terms and conditions on which alone the Secretary of State is authorised to grant him a patent.'

Thus it appears, that an inventor who suffers his invention to go into public use, cannot sustain his claims to a patent; or, if he obtain one from the Secretary of State, that it may be subsequently set aside by proof of the publicity of his invention. *Rich. Com.*

To School Teachers.—Never deceive your scholars nor let them practise deception.

Never promise what you do not intend strictly and literally to perform.

Never threaten what you do not mean, or what it would be improper to execute.

Never tell your scholars you will cut off their ears, or do any thing else that you do not intend to do.

Never shut up a child in a dark closet, or say any thing that will make him afraid of darkness.

Never allude to mysterious evils, or threaten punishments from causes that children cannot comprehend.

Never speak to them about the *Old Man* or the *Old Woman* or the *Old Harry.*

The above maxims are worthy the consideration of every well disposed person who has intercourse with children, and the utility of abiding by them must be obvious to those who possess any share of consideration.

Governor Houston.......The New Orleans Argus of the 25th ult. has an article upon Gov. Houston which we have no doubt is incorrect. "It appears that the Governor, disapointed in not receiving a portion with a young lady of respectable family, whom he married about three months ago, or from some other motive, had publicly calumniated and defamed his wife; at which the sovereign people were so indignant, that they burnt the Governor in effigy in several places. At Nashville the troops were called out to prevent a similar execution."

We understand that the Governor's mind had become *distempered*; and that he had indulged some very singular and most unfounded suspicions; the mere coinage of a diseased imagination—that his lady had retired to her father's house in Gallatin, Tennessee, which he had subsequently visited for the purpose of reconciliation; here, and here only, as far as we understand, was he burnt in effigy. All his overtures being rejected, he had retired to Nashville, and then threw up his office. He has since left the State, for the purpose of visiting the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi. *Richmond Compiler.*

The necessity of arresting further cruel misrepresentations may draw forth a more particular account of the late unpleasant events touching Gov. Houston—but in the mean time it may be briefly stated, that in an unhappy hour his judgment became *shaken on her throne*—then this gallant and generous man became the victim of a vague, most unfounded and unjust suspicion; the innocent and amiable object returned to the parental roof; no sort of violence used, as has been falsely reported; the Governor resigned his office, and has retired among the Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, one of whose chiefs is his old and ardent friend. *Rich Enq.*

American Bible Society.—The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held in New York on Thursday last. *Richard Varick, Esq.* President of the Society, presided. Letters from the absent vice-presidents were read. The following is an abstract of the yearly report:—"During the past year 47 new auxiliaries have been formed, making a total of 645. The receipts have been $143,184, viz:—For the sale of books, $78,688, on account of the debt of the Society's buildings in Nassau street, $2349; donations, 20,334; bank stock sold, $9733; and borrowed from the banks, $35,500. The disbursements amount to $147,081, which includes the repayment of $23,500, to the banks on account of the loan of $35,500. The issues the past year from the depository, have been 200,122 copies of the bible and testament, exceeding the previous year by 65,515."

American Tract Society.—The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, in the Wall street church, New York—S. V. S. *Wilder, Esq.* President of the Society, in the chair, supported by Col. *Richard Varick*, and the Hon. *Stephen Van. Rensselaer.* It appears from the report, that "The receipts of the society the first year after its establishment, was $10,000; the second year, $60,000; and its issues were, the first year 1,000,000 of tracts; the second year, 3,000,000; the third year, 5,000,000; and the fourth year 6,000,000."

Temperance.......The New York City Temperance Society held a meeting on last Wednesday, when several very interesting addresses were made, and many important statements submitted. The *Herald* says that the addresses of the Rev. Dr *Beecher* of Boston, and of Mr. *Hugh Maxwell*, District Attorney, were very effective. The opportunities which Mr. Maxwell's official duties here afforded him of observing the causes of crime and misery, enabled him to engage the attention of the meeting with details and facts deeply involving the character of the city, and the interests of humanity. Mr. Maxwell stated that there were yearly five thousand complaints made to the New York City Police; consequently, ten thousand persons were parties before that Court, and the average number of witnesses summoned at each trial was six, making thirty thousand; a majority of which great number of persons were habitual drunkards. In such a mass of corrupted beings very little truth would be found, and it was not too much to suppose that twenty thousand persons perjured themselves yearly in New York, in consequence of intemperate drinking. Mr. Maxwell stated that of twenty-two cases of murder, which it had been his duty to examine, every one of them had been committed in consequence of intemperate drinking—not excepting the last; for Johnson confessed a few hours before he was hung, that it was under the maddening influence of three glasses of rum, that he committed the crime for which he suffered.

Law Novelties.—At a recent trial at Bruges, a priest was called upon to testify as a witness. He made such an eloquent speech in favor of the accused, that the Jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

The *Rev. Mr. Sparks*, who went to Europe eighteen months ago, in order to make some historical researches with a view to a more full and authentic History of the American Revolution, has recently returned to this country, having succeeded in the objects of his visit, in a most satisfactory and ample manner. Besides having free access to all the public and private depositories in England, where the desired information was to be had, he met with the greatest facilities in France also, and in that country obtained documents of the most interesting character, shedding much additional light upon the events of our revolution, as connected with Europe.

The public may soon expect an interesting, useful and valuable work from the pen of Mr. Sparks, who already stands before the American people as a ripe scholar and elegant writer. *N. C. Journal.*

Ne Plus Ultra.—Hatters are now taking lessons in the Materia Medica, to ascertain how many ounces of Beaver are necessary to prevent head-aches. Bloomer in Broadway, has succeeded in producing an admirable gossamer article, in shape of a summer drab, which sits lighter on the head than those of olden times. "Sits my beaver lighter than it did"—*Shakspeare.* The Turks are happy fellows; they shave their heads, and when the thermometer is at 100 they encase them with many folds of thick muslin to keep them warm; while, by the rule of contraries, they discard hose to keep their feet cool. *Noah.*

Coalition Good Sense.—This is a scarce article, and acquires its value from its scarcity. After great labor and research, tumbling through files of newspapers, and poring over their contents for a week, we picked out the following from an Adams paper, in Philadelphia: *Noah.*

"It does not appear to us either good taste or good policy to make lamentable outcries about the sweeping removals from office pursued by the present administration of the general government. It is "the fortune of war," the mere fulfilment of the ordinary course of events which every one was duly apprized of, and ought to have been prepared to meet."

Gov Jay.—The Albany (N. York) Gazette, in speaking of the death of John Jay, remarks: "Mr. Jay was a member of the convention of this state which adopted our first constitution in 1777. He was the first Chief Justice of this state. He was a delegate in Congress from this state, and President of that body: while President of Congress he was appointed ambassador to Spain, and resided for several years at the court of his most Catholic Majesty: at the conclusion of the revolutionary war he was named in a commission with Franklin, Adams and Laurens, to conclude a treaty of peace with Great Britain, and was one of the signers of that treaty.

On his return to this country in 1784, he was appointed to the office of secretary of foreign affairs, or had the charge of the foreign department of our government, there being no officer of the title of secretary.

He was a Senator of the United States. He was the first Chief Justice of the U. States: while he held this office, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to England, and concluded a commercial treaty with that country in 1794; and while on his return to this country from England, he was elected governor of this state in 1795—he was again elected in 1798. In 1801, he declined a re-election, and since that period has been in private life.

Important, if True!—A London paper says—"We are happy to know, that bonnets are on the decrease, the rage for huge head dresses is rapidly subsiding, and the shadowy silken alcoves under which ladies were recently to be seen walking and driving, are giving place to a moderately and convenient sized covering for the head."

Opium.—The Chinese consume as much of this article annually as costs from 20 to 25 millions of dollars, though the consumption of it is illegal. It is chiefly used in pipes, or smoked.

A quiet election.—Mr. Peel who resigned his seat in Parliament from Oxford, and subsequently lost his election upon another canvass for that University, was afterwards elected for the borough of Westbury. At this election there were but six persons present—Sir Manasseh, his nephew, and four others. These rotten boroughs are very convenient affairs, for foisting in a ministerial member, when he can get no other body to elect him. Government we suppose always keep some of them about them just "to make change with." *Cam. Jour.*

Religious Liberty.—The bells of Christ Church and the State House, Philadelphia, were rung on Thursday last, in testimony of joy at the recent triumph of religious liberty in England.

Ladies Dresses.—A French paper, in giving an account of the Ladies' Fashions for the month of April, says—"The sleeves are of a frightful breadth. When you have taken the quantity off necessary for the gown, cut just the same quantity, and it will be about enough to make the sleeves."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, in 20 days from Liverpool, we have papers to the 24th April, but they are extremely barren of intelligence. *N. Y. Enq. 23d ult.*

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury says:

I think I may now announce to you, as positive, the transmission of a joint note from the French and English Cabinets, on the subject of the Russian war. The precise contents of this note, are, of course, secret, but it appears from a private letter from Paris, received this day by express, that they are such as appear to have given great offence to the Emperor Nicholas.

The French Ministers are likely to lose office, unless they render the Cabinet more liberal—the Duke of Angouleme having declared that they are bound to follow the disposition of the Nation. His Royal Highness objects to the introduction of the Prince de Polignac, as desired by the King.

The Duke of Wellington is still much indisposed, although not seriously ill. It is considered highly probable that he will resign office within a few months, as notwithstanding all the care he takes of his health, it is found to be quite unequal to the fatigues and anxieties of his situation.

Mr. O'Connell still talks confidently of taking his seat on the resumption of the House. His friends say that Ministers will not offer any opposition to his doing so; but it is expected, that should he be unable to take his seat without a new election for Clare, he will, it is supposed, be returned without opposition, as Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has very handsomely signified his intention not to divide the county on the subject.

Letters from Portugal state as follows: —"Trade in this country is entirely at a stand. Shopkeepers fail, even bankruptcies are numerous. At Oporto a celebrated house, known to all the mercantile world, has failed.

"Sequestrations are another of the plagues of Egypt with which this devoted country is scourged. According to the system of justice pursued by the Janissaries of Don Miguel, all the magistrates and harpies of the law who are engaged in these sequestrations, derive their emoluments from the sequestrated estates; so that they no sooner get into a house than they begin to rob and plunder without restraint. The property is sold to the friends of these people for an inadequate price; so that, though the individuals are ruined, the Government is not much benefitted by this branch of public raping.

"The banks of the Tagus are still overflown, and threaten to add famine to the calamities caused by Don Miguel."

Reaction.—Letters of a recent date from Constantinople, announce that the Grand Seignior has it in contemplation to modify the article of the Koran, which forbids the Mussulmans the use of wine and spirituous liquors, and intends to establish a duty upon these articles, in order to remedy the extreme exhaustion of his treasury.

Thus it is the Turks go by contraries. Wine and spirituous liquors were strictly forbidden by that clever philosopher, Mahomet, yet no sooner do we organize temperate societies and abate the nuisance of drunkenness, when the Sultan modifies the Koran, and introduces liquor without limitation. We can tell him that the Cossacks can bear heavier schnits of brandy at a draught than a Mussulman. Therefore they must fight before breakfast. *Noah.*

Assassinations.—The Russian minister in Persia, and nearly all his suite, have been murdered by the populace of Teheran.

Colombia and Peru.—An arrival at New York brings news of a decisive engagement having taken place between the Colombian and Peruvian armies, in which the former was victorious. An armistice was signed on the field of battle, in which it was agreed to refer their political disputes to the government of the United States.

A proclamation has been issued by Bolivar, offering pardon to all concerned in Ovando's insurrection, who shall within twenty days, surrender their arms, and take the oath of fidelity.

Those who insist in making war upon the present government, or repeat the offence after having taken the oath of fidelity, will be shot on the spot where they are met, without giving them more time than is necessary for receiving the holy sacrament.

Mr. Peel has been presented with the freedom of the City of London in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas. There was great ceremony attending the presentation.

St. Francisville, Louisiana, May 2.—Cotton 8 to 9, bacon 6 to 8, butter 9 to 11, flour 8 50 to 9, whiskey 25 to 28, corn 22½ cents per bushel.

Salisbury:

JUNE 9, 1829.

☞ Our last No. (469) commenced the *tenth* year since the establishment of the *Western Carolinian.* Its success has exceeded the anticipations of the Editor; it now has a greater circulation than any other paper in the state—with the exception, perhaps, of those at the seat of government. For this liberal patronage, the Editor is duly grateful; to insure a continuance of it, all his faculties, mental and physical, shall be ceaselessly employed, in rendering his paper instructive and amusing to the reader.

As the debts due the Editor are numerous, and widely dispersed, he hopes this notice will be sufficient to call them in. It is impossible for him to visit all his patrons; he must therefore depend on their remitting the amount they are indebted. Their accounts will be forwarded in the course of a few weeks.

June 2d, 1829. t71

We are authorized to announce *George Ury,* Esq. as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the next Legislature of this state.

Thomas H. Daves, Esq. is announced as a candidate for Congress from the Newbern district: we have mentioned that Gen. Jesse Speight, and Dr. James Manney, are also candidates for the same post.

☞ The 7th annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina, will be held in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 23d of June, inst. 2t71

ALEX. J. LAWRENCE, *G. Sec'y.*

Cherokee Indians.—The Macon (Georgia) Messenger, of the 16th ult. says it is reported the Cherokee Nation have finally "come to the conclusion to sell their lands, and emigrate; and that they will remain no longer than the present summer." We hope this information may prove true; for while these Indians remain where they are, they will be a source of continual complaint to their white neighbors; and cause disputes and bickerings, which must not only render the situation of the Indians precarious and undesirable, but keep up a state of feeling among the bordering settlements of whites, particularly to be deplored in a well regulated and peaceably disposed community.

It was lately stated, that Mr. *Madison* was the sole surviving member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, in 1787. It seems this was a mistake: *John Lansing,* Jr. of Albany, and former Chancellor of New-York, was a member of that Convention. Mr. Lansing is now 76 years old.

Fatal.—During a violent thunder storm, at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, a lad about 9 years old, son of Mr. Joseph Harrison, while riding, was struck by lightning, and himself and the horse both killed. An elder brother on foot a short distance behind, was struck down senseless, but soon recovered.

Maj. Noah still cracks his jokes over our unfortunate Banks; he says North Carolina bank notes are as cheap as bacon; Not *quite* so bad. A New-York paper dollar is worth only about ½*lb.* of bacon more than a North Carolina one. And by the by, it seems the Maj. has his hands full to see after the *litter* of banks recently brought forth in his own state. More of these concerns have broken—actually proven *bankrupt*—within one month past, in New-York, than ever existed in North Carolina, or we hope ever will. We perceive that 4 or 5 other Banks in that state, (*Columbia,* at Hudson, &c.) have bursted,—gone the way of all the rotten institutions which have shut up their coffers against their unfortunate creditors.

Mr. *Madison* recently had so severe an attack of influenza, that his life was endangered: last accounts, however, left him in a state of convalescense.

Snow.....It is stated in the Milledgeville Journal, that the tops of the mountains in Rabun county, in that state, were covered with snow on the 10th May.

Refutation ....It is charged upon the Jackson party, that it is made up of hungry expectants and greedy office-seekers; and that most of those who supported the election of the present President, did so under the expectation of being rewarded therefor by being appointed to some lucrative office. The best refutation of this wanton accusation, will be found in the circumstance, that three among the brightest ornaments of our country, have declined three of the highest diplomatic appointments in the gift of the Executive: Mr. Tazewell, that of Minister to England; Mr. Livingston, to France; and Gov. Woodbury, to Spain. Let this stop the mouths of the slanderers of the present administration.

Good business......The bank of Augusta has declared a dividend at the rate of *eight* per cent. per annum.

It is somewhat strange to us, that the coffin-handbill gentry should now complain so piteously on being turned out of office, to make room for more deserving men, when Gen. Jackson is only fulfilling their own predictions: they confidently told the people, that should Gen. Jackson be elected he would make a general change in all the departments of government—that he would turn out old and *illustrious* officers, &c. &c.; and made this a particular objection against the election of the General. But now that the people's President has done exactly as these coffin-handbill folks said he would do if elected, they cry *proscription! persecution!* and dole out many lamentations at their loss of fat offices. It seems they are willing to be proven false prophets, so that they can retain their births thereby.

But on the scorce of *consistency,* how can they consent to hold office under Gen. Jackson, whom they have again and again stigmatised as a murderer! traitor! an adulterer! a bloodthirsty tyrant! &c. &c. By wishing to remain in office under him, they either confess they have grossly slandered him, or acknowledge their willingness to become as abandoned and wicked as they say he is. Which horn of the dilemma will they choose?

Col. *John Sloan* was re-elected Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held in Charlotte, the 4th Monday in last month. The following has been communicated to us for publication, as the result of the final ballotting: Col. Sloan 30, Thomas A. Norment, Esq. 27.

S. Carolina Lunatic Asylum......The S. Carolina Lunatic Asylum, at Columbia, has resolved to receive patients from other states; and as there is no institution of the kind in North Carolina, we here state, for the information of those of our citizens who may be desirous of availing themselves of the offer from our sister state, that patients who are in good circumstances will be received at $3 per week, or upwards, according to the comforts which their friends may require. Pauper patients will be received at $100 per annum. The above charges include every expense, even medical attendance.

A *meteoric stone,* weighing 36 pounds, lately fell near Forsyth, Monroe county, Georgia; its fall caused a loud report, which was heard many miles. Many of the good people were greatly frightened at this *reigning of stones.*

Locusts.—The Edenton (North Carolina) Gazette, of the 26th ult. says the Locusts are doing much mischief there: they are very numerous, and strip the trees, particularly fruit trees, of their foliage: they have not attacked the grain crops. As we mentioned in our last, these insects are very numerous in this part of the state; but it does not appear that they have injured our fruit trees much, or any species of vegetation.

☞ As the *Fourth of July* approaches, we perceive preparations are making, in different parts of the Union, to celebrate the day in a suitable manner. We hope the citizens of Salisbury will not be backward in testifying their devotion to the principles which were proclaimed to the world by their Fathers, on this day fifty-three years ago.

Thos. S. Williams, of Hartford; and Clark Bissell, of Norwalk, have been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, Judges of the Supreme Court of that state, in place of Judges Lanman and Brainard, resigned.

New Paper.—We have received the first number of the *Greensborough Patriot,* issued from Greensborough, Guilford county, in place of the *Patriot and Greensborough Palladium.* This new paper is published by Mr. William Swaim, on a super-royal sheet; is neat in its typography, tasteful in its selections, and talented and industrious in its editorial. Should it hold out as it has begun, it cannot fail of proving extensively useful to that section of the state, and be a creditable accession to the newspaper press of North Carolina.

Another Caution....We learn that two young men, by the names of *Yarbrough* and *Spafford,* were drowned in Abbot's Creek, Davidson county, on Sunday, the 31st ult. while they were bathing. We have not been advised of the particulars of this melancholy casualty, nor the age of the unfortunate young men. We have been told, however, that one of them, finding himself sinking, called for assistance; his comrade went in to him, and endeavored to get him out; but probably being unable to swim, they both sank, grappled together, never to rise till the vital spark had left its clay tenement for another and better resting place. Their bodies were soon after recovered, and buried.

General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, commenced its annual session in Philadelphia, on the 21st ult. in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square. The Rev. Benj. H. Rice, of Petersburgh, was declared duly elected Moderator for the present session. The Rev. Robert M'Carty, of New-York, was unanimously elected Temporary Clerk.

State Bank. -As no public notice has been given of the important meeting which is to take place in this city, on Monday week (the first Monday in June) of the Stockholders of the State Bank of North Carolina, since that meeting was resolved upon in December last, we now bring it to the view of all concerned. We call this an important meeting, because on the decision of the question which will then be submitted, will depend whether the State Bank will continue its operations to the end of its charter, (the 1st of Jan. 1835) or its business as a Bank at once be closed, and its debts collected as speedily as practicable. *Raleigh Register.*

Ex-Governor Houston of Tennessee...We have until now, deferred publishing a report current among us with regard to the late extraordinary conduct of this gentleman. The facts, as detailed to us, are, that about six months ago, the Governor addressed his present wife, who was at that time under an engagement to marry a gentleman residing in Virginia. Her friends, on learning his intentions, urged her acceptance of his addresses, and rejection of the Virginia gentleman; and after repeated solicitations to this effect, she at length, with heart-rending reluctance, complied with their request. Previous however to their marriage, she appealed to the magnanimity of Gov. H. assured him of her unabated affection for the Virginia gentleman, and implored that she might be discharged from the obligations of her last engagement. The Governor was unwilling to comply, and they were married. "Suddenly we behold him plunged deep in woe—speaking of his wretched condition. He resigns the high place he held, and rushes like Timon—from civilized society, and seeks oblivion in the wilds of the savage."

Newbern Sentinel.

Brazil.—By the schr. Henrietta, arrived at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, Brazillian papers to the 4th April have been received. Business at Rio was dull. An extraordinary session of the Brazillian Cortes had been convened on the 2d of April, to take into consideration the existing state of the Bank, which is represented to have been corruptly conducted. The paper currency was producing the greatest discontent throughout Brazil. Rumor stated that an insurrection had taken place in the Northern Provinces. All the national vessels in port were fitting out with the greatest expedition, but their destination was not publicly known.

Buenos Ayres.—The brig Lady Adams, arrived at Baltimore, brings Buenos Ayres papers to the 11th April, at which time the publication of all the papers was suspended by order of the Government.

The Lady Adams sailed from Buenos Ayres, on the evening of the 13th April, at which time the city was besieged by the Dorrego party, and it was thought that it would capitulate to them. Admiral Brown, (who it will be recollected is one of the strongest friends of the present Governor Lavalle,) still retained the command of the fort of the city. Gen. Lavalle and his army had retreated into the city. The place was in such a disturbed state that all business was suspended, and the families of many of the merchants had taken refuge on board of the vessels in the outer harbor.

As the passengers of the Lady Adams left the city, Mr. Forbes, the American Charge d'Affairs, and Mr. Parish the British Consul General, were going into the Fort on a visit to Admiral Brown,—the object of which was not known, but was supposed to be connected with the protection of the American and British interests in the city.

Turkey and Russia.—It is said that Russia modestly demands of Turkey, in order to terminate the war, the demolition of the Castles of the Dardanelles, a free trade in the White Sea and the Black Sea for all nations, recognition of Greece as an independent state, the consideration of the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople as a diplomatic personage, the entire freedom of the Christian religion, and the permission of Christians to have steeples and bells to their churches, the administration of Christian and Jewish communions by persons chosen from their own communions, and a war contribution of 600 millions of silver rubles, until the entire payment of which, Russia would occupy Walachia and Moldavia as well as the Provinces of Asia, Servia, Walachia, Moldavia and Greece would be placed under protection of Russia. These conditions being fulfilled, Russia would guarantee to Turkey the integrity of its territory, and its reception among the civilized nations. The Porte on the other hand demands of Russia 600 millions of silver rubles for the expenses of the war, a second sum of the same amount as an indemnity for the destruction of its fleet at Navarino, and the immediate evacuation of all the Turkish provinces. *N. Y. Cour.*

Don Miguel.—State of Portugal......A late number of the Washington Telegraph contains some extracts from the "John Bull," and also a letter to a gentleman in Washington, which aim at the vindication of Don Miguel's character. While we cordially approve of the hope expressed by the Telegraph, that "for the honor of human nature, the atrocities said to have been committed in Portugal by the order of its present ruler may be untrue," we grieve to say that humanity has nothing to hope from Don Miguel. A more ferocious savage never existed. What little commercial relations we have with that country will undoubtedly continue on the same footing notwithstanding our *non recognition* of its present horrible government. The "John Bull" labors vainly to gloss over the horrid enormities, the appalling executions at Lisbon. Talk of their being perpetrated in accordance with Law! What is *law* in Portugal, except the *will* of the savage Miguel!

N. York Courier & Enquirer.

Contested Election. -Formal notice has been given to Mr. Newton, recently returned as one of the members of Congress from Virginia, of the intention of Mr. Loyall his opponent to contest his election. It has been ascertained that Mr. Newton was returned by a majority of only 14 votes, not 15 as at first announced.

RICHMOND, MAY 28.

Tobacco.---Sales of three hhds Tobacco, yesterday, at Seabrook's Warehouse, by John O. Lay, made by C. C. Macon of Orange county:

1 hhd No.	1, at	$20 75	Average $16 16⅔
1 do	2,	12 00	
1 do	3,	15 75	

Weight of the 3 hhds. 3974 lbs., amounting to $636 28.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, June 6th...................Cotton 1½ to 1½ cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9.

Fayetteville, May 27th........Cotton 7½ to 8 1-4 bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 45 to 50, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 25 to 28......U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, May 25......Cotton 7¾ to 9¾ cents, flour 7, whiskey, 25 a 26, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15........N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Wilmington, May 27.....Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 6.00 to 6.50, corn 60 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

Camden, May 30.......Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 60 to 62½, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Petersburg, May 29.......Tobacco, $3 50, a 11 flour 5 1-4 a 6.00, corn 2 a 2 50, cotton 7 a 9, bacon 6 1-2 a 7.

Newbern, May 30.....Cotton 7.00 to 7.50, flour 6.50 to $7, wheat 1.00 a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Baltimore, May 29.......Flour $6½ a 9½ cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Savannah, Geor. May 25.......Cotton 8½ to 9½ flour 7 a 7 37, corn 47 to 58, bacon 6½ to 7 hams 9½, whiskey 25 to 27, leaf tobacco 3 to 4, brown sugars 8½ to 10 molasses 29 to 30; North Carolina bank bills 4 to 5 per cent. discount.....Darien 1 do. Macon 1½ to 2 do.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8.........Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Boston, May 25........Cotton 10 to 11, flax 9 a 11, flour 6.50 to 8, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 to 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Nashville, Ten. May 8...........Cotton 7½ a 8½ flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Richmond, May 29th....Cotton 8½ a 9, flour $5 to 6 12, wheat 90 a 1.00 corn 54 a 55, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 43 to 40, old peach do 90 a $1, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 9 to 12½, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 1½ a 2, Georgia 1½ a 2.

MARRIED,

In Charlotte on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Joseph Pritchard to Miss Eliza Henderson, daughter of Doct. Sam'l. Henderson.

DIED,

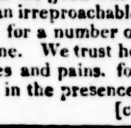
In Petersburg, Virg. on the 23d ult. Dr. Richard Feild, in the 62d year of his age. He was an accomplished gentleman, distinguished physician, and a learned man.

On the 28th of May, at his residence in this county, Mr. *Daniel Wood,* in the 70th year of his age. He was an affectionate father, a kind master and an obliging neighbor.

[COMMUNICATED.

On the 20th ult. at his seat on upper Little River, Burke county, Mr. *William Sherrill,* in the 79th year of his age. He was struck with the palsy on the 8th, and died on the 20th; he was unable to speak from the time he was first attacked until his death. In the death of this good old man, society has lost a valued member. He was an affectionate husband, kind parent, a good neighbor, and an honest man. He took delight in administering to the necessities of his indigent neighbors; by his uprightness of conduct, he secured the good will of all who knew him. He was an irreproachable member of the Baptist Church for a number of years, and an Elder in the same. We trust he has exchanged a world of cares and pains, for one of never-ending felicity, in the presence of his God and Saviour. [COMMUNICATED.

DANIEL H. CRESS,

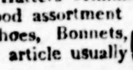


HAS just received, and opened at his Store in Salisbury, a large and handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS;

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Hats, and Hatters' Trimmings, Crockery, a good assortment of Bolting Cloths, Shoes, Bonnets, and every article usually asked for in stores.



His stock of goods has been purchased entirely for *cash;* and he is determined to sell them as low as can be had in the place, for *cash,* or to punctual customers on a short credit. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, June 3d, 1829. 70

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Robert Bigham *vs.* Mary Bigham; petition for divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, that the defendent be and appear at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness Saml. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. 3mt83 SAM. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, May term, 1829: Berry Steward *vs.* Hariett Steward; petition for divorce. In this case, Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next superior court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plantiff's petition, or the same will be heard exparte. Witness Sam'l. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829.

3mt83 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. s. c.*

Mail Arrangements

And Regulations of the Post Office at

SALISBURY, N. C.

RALEIGH Mail, via Ashborough, arrives every Monday evening, 6 P. M. and departs Tuesday morning, at 8 A. M.

Cheraw Mail arrives Monday evening, 6 P. M. and departs Wednesday morning, 5 A. M.

Northern Mail arrives Tuesday morning, 7½ A. M. departs at 12.

Southern Mail arrives Tuesday morning, at 8 A. M. departs at 9 A. M.

Lincolnton Mail arrives Monday evening, 7 P. M. departs Tuesday morning, at 9 A. M.

Ashville Mail, via Statesville, arrives Tuesday, 7½ A. M. departs at 10 A. M.

Fayetteville Mail arrives Tuesday, 8 A. M. departs at 10 A. M.

Huntsville Mail arrives Monday evening, 6 P. M. departs Tuesday, 8 A. M.

Mount Vernon Mail arrives at 10 A. M. departs 10½ A. M.

Jersey Settlement Mail arrives at 10 A. M. departs 10½ A. M.

Northern Mail arrives Fridays, 8 A. M. and departs Saturdays at 10½ A. M.

Southern Mail departs Fridays 9 A. M. and arrives on Saturdays, 10 A. M.

Sherill's Ford Mail arrives Fridays, 4 P. M. and departs at 5 P. M.

Letters for any of the mails must be in the office at least half an hour before the departure of the mail by which they are to go.

The Post Office will be kept open during the summer from 7 to 7; and on Monday nights it will be open until 8. As no mail arrives on Sundays the office will only be opened for the accommodation of Travellers. Doors will be closed at all times while any mail is opening.

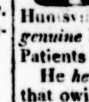
No letters will be given out after the 12th July next, without the cash is paid; and that if under one dollar, in Specie; or if over one dollar, specie or its equivalent: those who may find it inconvenient to pay for their letters as they get them, can make a deposit, but not under one dollar; as soon as that sum is exhausted, notice will be given. Newspaper postage must be paid in advance, as required by law. None of the foregoing regulations will be deviated from in any case; necessity compels me to adopt this plan.

All persons indebted for postage at this office, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st July. 2t71

SAM'L. REEVES, *P. M.*

Salisbury, June 2d, 1829.

DOCT. S. McAFFEE,

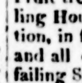


HAVING removed his Medical Establishment to the residence of Mr. *Lamb Taylor,* Sen. seven and a half miles from Mocksville, on the main road leading from that town to Huntsville; and having laid in a new supply of *genuine* MEDICINES, will attend to the calls of Patients as heretofore.

He *hereby* informs his friends, and employers, that owing to his *severe* and *protracted* illness, it has been *impossible* for him to call on them, *personally,* with a view of making collections, or settlements. Such will now be immediately necessary; and all those indebted to him by bonds, judgments, or book accounts, will please avail themselves of this notification, with the *least possible delay;* otherwise they will find their respective accounts in the hands of officers for collection. 3t72

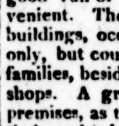
June 8th, 1829.

Houses and Lots, Farm, &c.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Houses and Lots in the town of Salisbury: they are situated on Main street, immediately east of the Court-House, and are eligible situations for almost any kind of business. Their immediate vicinity to the Court House, (being next to the corner) renders them valuable for public business. One of them is now occupied as a *House of Entertainment,* with a good run of custom; and is spacious and convenient. The other is an extensive range of buildings, occupied at this time by one family only, but could be made to accommodate two families, besides rooms for Stores or Mechanics' shops. A great bargain can be had in these premises, as they will be sold for about one-half their real value. Also,

A Valuable Plantation,



Only about one mile from the Court House, and in sight of Town. There are 373 acres belonging to the tract; with a due proportion of good Meadow land, an orchard of 200 bearing Apple trees, besides upwards of 200 young trees; as also a Peach Orchard, and many other Fruit trees. Also, a large and convenient Dwelling House, on an elevated and beautiful situation, in full view of town; with a good Kitchen and all other necessary out houses, with never failing Springs of good water. These premises will also be sold very low, and on accommodating terms.

Any person desirous of viewing the above property, and learning further particulars, will please apply to the subscriber on the premises last mentioned. PETER KRIDER.

Salisbury, June 2d, 1829. 3t72

Money Wanted.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Notes and Book Accounts due Ezra Allemong, previous to the 18th May last, have been assigned to me, as Trustee, for collection, &c. All persons indebted to him are hereby requested to call and pay the same before the 1st of July next, as those unpaid on that day will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of an officer for collection. The situation of his business will admit of no further indulgence.

SAML. REEVES, *Trustee.*

Salisbury, N. C. June 3d, 1829. 3t72

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE second session in this Academy will commence on Monday, the 29th of June next, under the personal superintendence of the subscriber. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. The School may be expected to be permanent.

3t72 A. W. GAY.

Wilkesboro,' Wilkes Co. N. C. May 25, 1829.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of July next, at Mocksville, three likely

NEGROES,

two Girls and one Boy, belonging to the estate of Thomas Maxwell, dec'd. A credit will be allowed, and other terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN MAXWELL, *Adm'r.*

May 23d, 1829. 3t71

TO THE PUBLIC!!

A. TORRENCE & Co.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS; and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk. Blue and Olive Cloths
Do. " Cassimeres
Lastings and Circassians
5-4 French Bombazines
Bombazetts—Cotton Cassimeres
Union Drill—Brown French Drilling
English mix'd Do.
Blk. striped satteen
4-4 mix'd camblet (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown sheetings
" " " Do. Bleached
Superior Cotton Shirtings
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick
3-4, and 4-4 Apron checks
Russia Sheetings and Drillings
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs
Very fine Irish Linens
A great variety of Calicoes
Linen Cambrics—Long Lawns
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin
4-4, and 6-4 Fig'd. Leno
Fine Swiss Muslin
Jaconet and Mull Muslin
White bordered Cravats
Swiss Do.
Italian Do. (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Gros Do. Ete. Robes
Col'd. Gros De Nap
Batisse Dresses
Italian and China Silks
Silk Shawls and Hkfs.
White and blk. Silk Stockings
Do. and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of

Hard-ware, Plated-ware, and Saddlery;

Boots, Shoes, and Leghorns; Whips, Canes, and Umbrellas; Muff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass, and Earthen Ware;

An extensive assortment of *Groceries*, of every description; also, an assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer very low for *cash*, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22d, 1829. 68

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation, within four miles of Salisbury, on both sides of the Beatties Foard road, recently owned and occupied by Mr. George Locke; on which there is a large, new and commodious dwelling-house, with all the necessary out-houses. There is only about 50 acres of this land under cultivation; two-thirds of the tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; with a good portion of best kind of swamp land, for either grass or grain:—it is in the midst of a hospitable and social neighborhood. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, in the neighborhood. JOHN LOCKE, Sen'r.

May 23d, 1829. 68

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [54....*1st Aug.*]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for *accidents.* Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIGE, }
NATHAN CORNEL, } *Exr's.*

May 20th, 1828. 3mt71

Stop the Thief.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Thursday the 30th ultimo, while encamped, near Norwood's Store, in Montgomery county, a small dark bay mare, seven years old this spring. Her neck was considerably marked by the collar when taken away: there is no white marks about her except a few white hairs on her back ccasioned by the rubbing of the saddle. Her fore feet incline outward when standing.

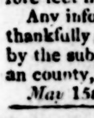
Any information relating to said mare will be thankfully received and reasonably REWARDED by the subscriber, living near Mocksville, Rowan county, N. Carolina. ENOCH M. LEACH.

May 15th, 1829. 67tf

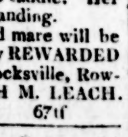
Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his *Store* in *Salisbury*, a large assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,
HARDWARE,



AND



GROCERIES;

containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for *cash*, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.

The Public are assured they will find a *full supply*, and as *low* for *cash* as any in the place,—or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

May, 9, 1829. 12t77

POETRY.

> "I, too, have drank the rapturous stream
> Which flows through fancy's airy bower;
> Enjoyed the soft enchanting dream
> Of Rhyme, and felt its magic power."

From the St. Augustine East Florida Herald.

SONG OF MORAY.

Come forth, oh, ye breezes,
From your cold northern caves,
And speed my light pinnace
O'er the tremulous waves—
Let our breath be as chill
As the bleak wintry day,
And your voice be as strong
As the soul of Moray.

For the dark tide of sorrow
Has swept from his breast
The hopes that were shining,
And fondly caressed—
The love of his bosom
Is crushed in his dawn:
Its flowers have perished,
And left but the thorn.

Yet his soul is unmoved
As the ocean-girt rock,
Which a thousand white billows
Are striving to shock.
And stern as the storm cloud,
When venting its ire,
His heart in the battle
Shall breathe its wild fire!

The shout of the warrior
Is ringing afar,
And thrills his proud bosom
With clang of the war—
And his soul o'er its fetters
Is soaring on high,
On the red field to join
In the fierce battle cry.

Yet thy splendor, oh, Mars!
Burns vainly for him;
The bright sun of glory
Is faded and dim;
No charm may re-hallow
Life's buried perfume—
The prayer he would claim, is
A warrior's doom!

Then come, oh, ye breezes,
From your cold northern caves,
And speed his light pinnace
O'er the tremulous waves—
He'll rush to the battle
As a whirlwind's breath,
To greet with fond pleasure
The angel of death! D. W.

DAWN.

Throw up the window. 'Tis a morn for life
In its most subtile luxury. The air
Is like a breathing from the rarer world;
And the south wind seems liquid—it o'ersteals
My bosom and my brow so bathingly.
It has come over gardens, and the flowers
That kissed it are betrayed; for as it parts
With its invisible fingers my loose hair,
I know it has been trifling with the rose,
And stooping to the violet. There is joy
For all God's creatures in it. The wet leaves
Are stirring at its touch, and birds are singing
As if to breathe were music; and the grass
Sends up its modest odour with the dew,
Like the small tribute of humility.
Lovely indeed is morning. I have drunk
Its fragrance and its freshness, and have felt
Its delicate touch, and 'tis a kindlier thing
Than music, or a feast, or medicine.

SONG ON A FADED VIOLET.

By Percy Bysshe Shelley.

The odour from the flower is gone,
Which like thy kisses breathed on me;
The colour from the flower is flown,
Which glow'd of thee, and only thee.

A shrivelled, lifeless, vacant form,
It lies on my abandoned breast,
And mocks the heart which yet is warm
With cold and silent rest.

I weep—my tears revive it not!
I sigh—it breathes no more on me:
Its mute and uncomplaining lot
Is such as mine should be.

FROM THE NEW-BEDFORD MERCURY.

A friend has handed us the following lines with permission for their publication. They are the production of *George Washington Adams*, the circumstances of whose fate have awakened a peculiarly melancholy interest.

There is a little spark at sea
Which glows 'mid darkness brilliantly,
But when the moon looks clear and bright,
Emits a pale and feeble light;
And when the tempest shakes the wave
It glimmers o'er the seaman's grave.

When ocean's storms roar wild and high,
Most brightly we this light descry,
Amid the billows sparkling foam
Onward it sails to seek a home;
Despite the elemental war,
The wave is its triumphal car.

Such Friendship's beaming light appears,
Through the long line of coming years;
In sorrow's clouds it shines afar
A feeble, but a constant star,
And like that little spark at sea
Burns brightest in adversity.

MISCELLANY.

The following extract from Willis's Monthly Magazine, is very beautiful. In these days of common-place writing, such a passage is almost enough to redeem a whole book:

"There is no sound of simple nature that is not music. It is all God's work, and so harmony. You may mingle and divide, and strengthen the passages of its great anthem, and it is still melody. The low winds of summer blow over the waterfalls and the brooks, and bring their voices to your ear as if their sweetness was likened by an accurate finger; yet the wind is but a fitful player; and you may go out when the tempest is up, and hear the strongest trees moaning as they lean before it, and the long grass hissing as it sweeps through, and its own solemn monotony over all,—and the dimple of that same brook, and the waterfall's unaltered bass, shall still reach you in the intervals of its power, as much in harmony as before, and as much a part of its perfect and perpetual hymn. There is no accident of nature's causing, which can be in discord. The loosened rock may fall into the abyss, and the overblown tree rush down through the trenches of wood, and the thunder peal awfully in the sky;—and sudden and violent as these changes seem, their tumult goes up with the sound of winds and waters, and the exquisite ear of the musician, can detect no jar."

"Nature seems never so utterly still to me as in the depth of a summer afternoon. The heat has driven in the birds, and the leaves hang motionless in the trees, and no creature has the heart, in that faint sultriness, to utter a sound. The snake sleeps on the rock, and the frog lies breathing in the pool, and even the murmur that is heard at night is inaudible, for the herbage droops beneath the sun, and the seed has no strength to burst its covering. The world is still, and the pulses beat languidly.

"But if you would hear one of nature's most various and delicate harmonies, lie down in the edge of the wood when the evening breeze begins to stir, and listen to its coming. It touches first the silver foliage of the birch, and the slightly hung leaves, at its merest breath will lift and rustle like a thousand tiny wings, and then it creeps up to the tall fir, and the fine tassels send out a sound like a low whisper, and as the oak feels its influence, the thick leaves stir heavily, and the deep tone comes sullenly out like echo of a far off bassoon. They are all wind-harps of different power, and as the breeze strengthens and sweeps equally over them all, their united harmony has a wonderful grandeur and beauty.

FARMERS.

Those who labour on the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phænomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their subsistence, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition.

Jefferson.

THE MECHANIC.

We have more than once had our indignation roused against a certain class of community who affect to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purseproud haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and inpudence only...crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happen to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and dependence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of superiority and real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament. He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services was appreciated. It is time for republican America to cast off those fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and awaken to her peculiar and legitimate interests. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed in his just station in the scale of society.

American Manufacturer.

HEAVEN.

Sweet are my thoughts, and soft my cares,
When this celestial flame I feel;
In all my hopes, in all my fears,
There's something kind and pleasing still.

To the Christian, how unspeakably sweet it is to meditate on Heaven, and to think of retreating in Heaven with God to all eternity. To think of leaving all the cares and perplexities and sorrows of this world, and especially of leaving these corrupt bodies of sin, and all that makes us uncomfortable, and unhappy, and unholy. To think that instead of having our ears grated by profane swearing, and filthy communications, we shall hear the sweetest harps of angels, and the grateful songs of all the redeemed. That for our company, instead of noisy and hardened sinners, we shall have cherubim and the spirits of all the just made perfect. That instead of hearing of toil and sorrow, and disappointment—our weary souls shall rest—we shall have access to the Tree of life, and be filled with the fulness of God. That instead of having pained heads and bodies exposed to wasting disease, we shall no longer say 'I am sick,' for 'there shall be no more pain'...but we shall rest upon the bosom of Him, who 'from everlasting,' was the sinner's friend, and behold his glory with 'pure and immortal eyes.' That we shall have all our doubts removed, and all our infirmities made whole. That from Heaven, every ransomed sinner will look backward upon the path thro' which God has led him through this world—and joyfully exclaim:

Thy dealings, Oh! my God, were right;
Thy wisdom chose the thorny road,
As better fitted in thy sight,
To lead my wayward soul to God.

How sweet too it is to reflect that in Heaven the character of God—and his government—and all his perfection will appear perfectly lovely—and that it will be amongst the sweetest of our joys to know that we are to remain under the government, and at the disposal of this God to all eternity, to be with him where he is, to be filled with his fullness, and to behold his glory. Yes, fellow Christians, by whatever name we may be designated on earth, if we but bear the impress of that heavenly seat—our garments shall be purified by atoning mercy. Each raging tempest, and each succeeding wave, shall waft us but the nearer to the port of peace. Our treasure, too: Oh, our treasure, it is hid with Christ in God, and no unhallowed hand can reach it there—even 'an exceeding and an eternal weight of Glory laid up in heaven.'

FROM THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE.

SECRETS IN TRADE.

Not long since we chanced to be in mixed company, several of whom related some anecdote connected with his individual calling. Among the rest was a Tin Pedlar, who had all the craft and shrewdness for which that class of society are so much celebrated. How is it, inquired one, when there are so many pedlars travelling in all directions who hardly make a living, that you contrive to make pedling profitable; why do not others of your craft succeed as well as you? O, replied he, they do not understand the secrets of trade. What secret in the name of wonder, except cheating, said the first, can there be in tin pedling? I do not gain my living by knavery, I assure you, said the pedlar, I intend always to deal honestly; but the secrets of which I spoke, are simply those of making people know and feel their wants. Why, said the first, when you call at a house and ask if they wish to buy any of your wares, and they tell you no, I cannot see but that you must take their opinion instead of giving yours on their wants. No such thing, said the pedlar; people never know what they want till they either see it or hear it particularly described. This is a principle in human nature, and it is true in more trades than mine. How often do we see people sending for a physician who would never have dreamed of being sick, if some careful friend had not told them so? Every body knows how thirsty it makes men to see others drink,—so true is it in this case that temperate people are persuaded that when children do not see their parents and neighbors swallowing intoxicating liquors, and when they are not met at every corner by a grog shop, the evils of intemperance will cease in our land. But intemperance has not much to do with tin peddling, I will acknowledge, so I will relate an anecdote in point, and leave you to judge of the truth of my remarks. A few days since, in my travels, I called at a house where I suspected the family had money, and I determined before leaving it to obtain some of it in an honest way in exchange for my wares. Upon inquiring of the good lady if she wanted any thing in my line, I met with an indignant frown and an emphatic No! But I knew better. I replied, my ware is very superior, I will bring in some of it and you shall judge for yourself. Nothing daunted by her exclamations that she would not buy any, and that I might spare myself any further trouble, I deliberately walked to my cart and filled my arms with an assortment of articles, which were forthwith deposited on the floor of the house. Then taking them one by one, I explained their use, their beauty, their cheapness, and the lady's absolute want of them. In the course of half an hour she was fully convinced she could not do without certain articles, actually paid me thirteen dollars in cash; besides all the paper rags, old pewter, &c. she had on hand.

Depend upon it, if you show people your wares, you seldom fail of convincing them they are in pressing need of them. Yes, yes, I know that's the way, said a merchant who sat near him, you pedlars are going all over the country showing your wares and telling your stories; and although you pay little tax, trade more in proportion to your capital than the honest merchant who keeps an assortment of articles to accommodate the public. I wish the law would put a stop to your unjust traffic. I have no means of showing my wares to all the neighborhood, for I cannot put my store into a cart and draw it round from place to place. I do not like the plan of giving pedlars such an advantage over a regular dealer.

There you are wrong, said the pedlar. I have no advantage over you whatever. Tis true you do not put your goods in a cart, and tumble them over every time you wish to sell an article, wearing them out, or spoiling their beauty; but you can, for a trifling expense, show them to the whole neighborhood without. You can show them, not to one or two in a family, as I do mine, but to all, men, women and children; and, after you have shewn them (to the mind's eye, I mean) they know exactly where to find you, and will buy of you of course, while we, poor pedlars, would starve. The merchant appeared doubtful. How is it, said he, that I have lived so long, and have not yet found out this secret in trade? I cannot imagine what you mean! Why, said the pedlar, *advertise in the Newspaper*; every decent family takes it; and you may be absolutely certain, if you specify particular articles, that the children when they read it, will persuade their parents to buy so much of what they would not otherwise think, that your extra profit for a month in consequence of advertising will be greater than the expense would be for a year.

At this the countenance of the merchant brightened with that peculiar expression, which seems to say, "see if I do not make more money next year than I did the last!" The company were well satisfied with the pedlar's reasoning; and we retired in the full persuasion that all who have any thing to sell should immediately profit by his wholesome advice.

Arab Women.—The Arab women on the banks of the Nile add to deficacy of form and natural elegance, a striking simplicity of dress. The poorest wear nothing but a long blue chemise, with a veil of the same colour—one corner of which veil they hold in their mouths, when they meet any men, especially Europeans. A large mask of black taffeta covers the faces of the richer females, leaving nothing to be seen but the eyes and the forehead. Ear-rings, several necklaces of shells or paste, intermingled with amulets of silver or of polished copper, bracelets various and multiplied: the chin, the hands, and a part of the arms, tatooed with blue, the eye-lashes tinged with black; such are the particulars which complete the dress of an Arab female, and which notwithstanding their apparent fantasticalness produce an original and graceful *ensemble*.

A would be FELO DE SE...A sailor who was "half seas over," yesterday threw himself into the river; and when dragged out (*Sam Patch*-like) exhibited a disposition to renew the feat, but was prevented by his comrades. It was not so with an honest Patlander, who upon observing some person attempt to commit suicide by drowning, plunged into the stream and brought him ashore; notwithstanding which the same individual was discovered, shortly afterwards suspended to a tree; when, a person passing by, asked how it was possible that such an act could have been perpetrated in the presence of witnesses, to which TEAGUE replied, that *he had once pulled the man out of the water and supposed he had only hung himself up there to dry.*

At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who, after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of *rye*.

Dying and Scouring.—Mr. Sedley Woodward, of Georgetown, D. C. who *dies* for a *living*, appears in a ghostly train of verse, which expires with the following touching stanza:

"I'll do my work right neat and grand,
Only for ready pay in hand.
I have to work for food and raiment,
Therefore must have a speedy payment."

There is reason as well as rhyme in the above, and it would not be inapplicable to other callings.